

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123 1/2 for \$4 to 1907; 113 1/2 for \$4 1/2; sterling, \$1 3/8; 4 1/2; 103 1/2 for \$3; silver bars, 102 1/2.

Silver in London, 47 1/2; 16d; consols, 107 1/2; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4 1/2, 127 1/2; 4 1/2, 115.

In the San Francisco mining share market, yesterday, the Constocks were nearly all dull and weak. Hale & Norcross and Savage alone adhered to previous rates. The bodies were steadier. In the other stocks no changes of importance occurred.

The Chinese of San Lorenzo and Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz county, have been notified by the citizens to vacate that region. Political riots are reported in England. Madam Nicoli has been divorced from her husband in France.

Fire in Bolton, Eng., loss, \$40,000. The British forces will cross the frontier of Burma immediately. The strike of employees on the Illinois Central Railroad is assuming serious proportions.

A fire in Galveston, Tex., yesterday, destroyed hundreds of buildings, and caused a loss of nearly \$2,000,000. Arrests of saloon-keepers for violating the high-liquor ordinance continue in Los Angeles.

In a libel case at Washington yesterday the jury rendered a verdict of one cent damages. A large excursion party for California, from Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, left Boston Thursday.

During the last seven days, 190 business failures occurred in the United States. The explosion of a can of powder at Merced, yesterday, seriously injured Mrs. James Kibbie, 60 years old.

Dr. Latour, a Pioneer of 1847, died yesterday at Sutter, Nevada county. A man demanded money in a bank at Portland, Ore., yesterday, menacing the Cashier with a butcher knife, but was arrested by the Sheriff before blood was shed.

Jim Douglas won another race at Brighton Beach yesterday. The death of Viscount Ranelagh, aged 73, is announced from London.

The Nationalists at Armagh, Ireland, rejected Parnell's nominee for Parliament, and selected a journeyman tailor named Blake in Los Angeles. The confession of Richard Alexander, one of the conspirators arrested in San Benito county in connection with the murder of Dr. Powers, is given this morning, having been telegraphed from Hollister.

The explosion of the boiler of a mill at Hopkinsville, Ky., yesterday, killed three persons, and badly injured a fourth. A strike of street-car employees is imminent in New York.

Servia has declared war against Bulgaria. Carl J. H. Froese committed suicide in San Francisco yesterday, by hanging. Collector Hager has appointed T. J. Shackelford Cashier of the San Francisco Custom-house.

Ex-Senator Sharon died in San Francisco yesterday afternoon. C. W. Smith has been elected Vice-President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. Articles of incorporation of the California Fruit Union were filed yesterday.

A powder explosion fired the works and timbers of the Bull Dog mine, near Silver Cliff, Col., last evening, and imprisoning twelve men on the lower level. The preparations at Regina, N. W. T., for the execution of Riel, next Monday, are complete, and only await the official order from Ottawa to carry the death sentence into effect.

TO-DAY'S "RECORD-UNION."

We seldom indulge in special invitations to draw attention to the excellence of the columns of the RECORD-UNION. They speak for themselves, and bear sufficient testimony to the claims of the journal as the best family, business, news and general paper of the interior. But we take occasion this morning to draw attention to the excellence of the pages of to-day's RECORD-UNION, and the variety which addresses the taste of the general reader. There is, for instance, the usual ample quantity of home, Eastern and foreign telegraphic dispatches, from the best and broadest news agencies of the world. The local pages are up to the best standards in the character and variety of local current news presented. The market and commercial reports are of the usual order. In addition to the customary variety of miscellany—reading matter for the fireside, the office and the study—there will be found our New York letter, the news quality of which is especially striking, and the method of relation, concise, clear and attractive. Our letter from Mexico will be found of more than usual interest, and to be of a character that holds the reader's attention steadily, and awakens a desire for further epistles from the facile pen of the accomplished correspondent. There will be found an admirable article on the "Great Seal of the State of California," by Hon. Win. J. Davis. It is historical in character, and possesses of an interest that attaches peculiarly to all California historical records. A bulletin from the State University on "Seed Distribution and New Plants" will be found of value to agriculturists and cultivators generally. An illustrated article on the wholesale trade of Sacramento, and expository of the business of one of the leading firms of the city, is one of a series of like character, which this paper has arranged to present during the winter. It is not an advertisement, since the purpose is to make the papers comprehensive and illustrative of the commerce, trade and industries of the city in all their phases, the aim being to direct special attention to leading branches. This cannot be well done in a general way, and hence we adopt the method of taking up specific representative houses, and whatever there is of advertising value to those selected is their gain, the greater profit being broadly general to the whole trade of the city, while to our readers throughout the whole country the papers will have special historical and present inter-

est. A racy letter by "Nasby" appears among our selections, which deserves to be read by all. A review of Bancroft's histories of this State considers the scope of the works, their authoritative character and the style of the author. A Department of Household Matters, one for the Young People, a paper on Farm Finance, Scientific Notes, the popular Sunday Easy Chair department, a charming story, "The Love Cure," and other miscellany appear. In addition will be found Foothill Letters from Placer and Amador counties, and other interesting articles. When such a paper as the RECORD-UNION is thus taken up and indexed, it is surprising to see what a wealth of instructive and interesting matter is presented in a single day.

MORE OF GOVERNOR STONEMAN'S PLAN

The Call says: Governor Stoneman has outlined a plan which, in his opinion, will prevent the landing of Chinese on the coast. This plan includes the appointment of an Immigration Commission with police power and authority of final action in the matter of rejection of Chinese passengers not possessing the required certificate. Ships bearing Chinese passengers should be boarded in the stream and held in quarantine until the Chinese passengers had been sifted. The plan would be an improvement upon our present methods, but there may be a better one still. That better one may be to declare that after a certain date no Chinese not belonging to the exempted classes shall be allowed to land at all.

Admitting all that, we believe a State Commission whose judgment should be conclusive, as in the case in New York, would be necessary.

The point was well made by Judge Hager, though we regret to see that he has manifested some timidity in maintaining his views, that the Chinese immigrant not yet landed has gained no right to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus. This view was elaborated by an eminent jurist writing to the RECORD-UNION, who made it clear that the writ can not be rightly invoked to bring one in, where a law of the country is acting to keep him out, for there is no unlawful restraint of liberty, nor any restraint at all, for that matter.

But we invite the attention of the Call to the fact that absolute prohibition would still need to be fortified by a specific official body with power to enforce it. If its enforcement is left to the usual machinery of Courts, the latter will soon be clogged. It is not at all adapted to treating the disease in view. What is wanted is to remove the whole question from the Courts; to make it precisely what Colonel Beck threatens it shall be, a Federal issue.

It has been objected to Governor Stoneman's plan that it will not do, because writs of habeas corpus will defeat it. This is a short-sighted view. Under a State Commission, established by Federal authority and license, immigrant vessels would not be even approachable by a great seal of Court upon a writ of habeas corpus. That writ can only issue upon a prima facie showing under oath, specifically setting forth who is imprisoned, why and by whom, and that it is unlawful restraint of liberty. How would it be possible for writs to issue for the unknown? With a shipload of Chinese in mid-channel, or, better still, on distant quarantine grounds, under sole charge of a tribunal constituted to judge finally of the eligibility and fitness to land, by what means could the rascally Chinese brokers and smugglers ply their business?

The difficulty with the restriction of Chinese immigration is not with the law so much as it is with the means employed for its enforcement. They are too diverse, elaborate, hair-splitting and tolerant. They are the methods erected for attainment of judicial ends among civilized people; their attempted application to a race that does not recognize their dignity, or respect the obligations they impose upon conscience, is incongruous and well-nigh farcical.

The Federal Act referred to in all this debate was passed at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, and will be found in full in the United States Statutes at Large for 1881-2-3. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may contract with any State Immigration Commission for the enforcement of the immigration laws and the collection of the passenger tax. It declares that these shall be excluded lunatics, convicts, idiots, etc., and those likely to become a charge upon the State.

Now, let us suppose that this Act were amended so as to include among the prohibited classes those ineligible to become citizens, and those prohibited according to the terms of the Restriction Act. In California native Chinamen are ineligible to exercise the privileges of electors. The State may set up an Immigration Commission, capable of acting by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury under the Act we have referred to, as is done at the port of New York. It becomes at once apparent, that in the hands of such a Commission the Restriction Act could be made effective. The immigrant ships stopped short of the dock would be guarded by the Commissioners' boats until an examination satisfied the officers that there were none on board of those not entitled, under the laws to land, when the ship would be permitted to dock. Should those of the excluded class be found, the Commission would take charge of them and provide for their return, and not only refuse them a foothold upon these shores, but cut off all communication with them while here. In short, the Commission would execute the law in its spirit and intent. Nor would there be any grave likelihood of injustice being done.

Such a Commission would be erected by the Legislature of the State, and its duties and powers clearly defined. These should be in the spirit of the Article XIX. of the State constitution, which declares:

"The Legislature shall prescribe all necessary regulations for the protection of the State, and the counties, cities and towns thereof, from the dangers and evils arising from the presence of aliens who are or who may become vagrants, paupers, mendicants, criminals or invalids afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases, and from aliens otherwise dangerous or detrimental to the well-being or peace of the State."

* * *

"The presence of foreigners ineligible to become citizens of the United States is declared to be dangerous to the well-being of the State, and the Legislature shall discourage their immigration by all the means within its power."

We submit that there is such merit in the plan of the Governor that it should command the attention of the Congressional delegation which proposes to amend the Restriction Act so as to fix the maximum of Chinese passengers any one ship may bring at one time. There is no objection to that provision. But if it is provided in an amendment to the Act we have

in part quoted, that those ineligible to exercise the right of electors shall not land, and the duty of policing incoming ships is given to a Commission acting under that Act, it would seem that there would be an end to the Chinese question. We cannot conceive that Eastern Congressmen could raise any forcible objection to including among the proscribed classes those who are ineligible to become electors of the State. Where such eligibility is conferred we can trust to the revolution in public sentiment that is steadily advancing, applying the remedy of modification.

LOTTERY ADVERTISING.

The laws of California prohibit aid being given to any lottery by any sort of advertisement whatever. A miserable and weakly attempt is made by some papers in San Francisco and elsewhere to whip the devil around the stump by advertising lotteries by announcing their drawings. They claim that such announcements are without the line of the statutory prohibition, because they treat of past events. Yet no one but an idiot will attempt to deny that the publication of an account of the drawing of a lottery, and the "luck" of John, and Tom, and Bob, and how they felt over their winnings, and how the money was handed over to them, and how they were congratulated by their friends, is publication made for the express, only and clear purpose of advertising the schemes of the lottery, and inducing other poor fools to enter into the net and be swindled. Plainly, there is nothing but contempt to be entertained for such as put up the transparent disguise of past fact to shield them from penalties affixed for present law-breaking. Yet this is precisely what several San Francisco papers have been doing. If they have not advanced the excuse, it is known that their act is based on it. The Chronicle, the Alta, and we think the Examiner also, and we are not sure that we may not include the Post, are violators of the law, or have been recently, in this direction. If we mistake, we stand ready to correct the error. Now men have a great deal more respect for the journal that takes the bit in its teeth, and publishes the advance announcements of the lotteries, and takes the chances. For such a paper they have some admiration. It does not sneak behind a subterfuge, saying, "We print this because it is outside the prohibition of the law—a lottery is a damnable thing; a curse and to be cursed; all should beware of it; but we print the flaming story of how Bobby Jones did draw \$15,000 last month, and how Keziah Mulligan, in soap suds and a wash tub, was surprised by the news that she was at last a rich woman, thanks to her foresight in buying a ticket in the lottery." No! Such bold journals as we refer to say in effect, "A lottery is a good thing. It offers us a chance to make a pile on a small capital. He who risks nothing shall win nothing. Come on, fellow men; read our advertising columns, and see what the lottery offers in the way of cheap chances. The law tells us not to advertise the lottery, but we take the chances. We are paid well for our work, and we can stand the possible punishment." Such a paper is the Grass Valley Union, which does not whine and petting, but openly prints, for a round price, the advance advertisement of the scheme of the lottery that sends it coin to compensate it for the risk it takes. If the publisher of the Union is arrested, as he ought to be, along with the publishers of the Alta and Chronicle, and fined roundly, as they should be, the lottery agency will pay their fines, as they have done in similar cases. What will be gained, however, will be some addition to the County Treasurers and the vindication of the law. But in advance we bespeak for the publisher of the Union the clemency of the Court, since he has had the bravery to do openly what the others have gone about Robin Hood's barn to accomplish. He should be favored, if it is possible.

NOBLE GIFTS.

Charles Crocker has given the handsome sum of \$30,000 to the building fund of the Boy's and Girl's Aid Society, and Senator Fair has furnished the building site. These are gifts that do high honor to the donors. They are in the right direction. The society aided is doing a work that the State ought to do, and which it can still engage in with great profit to society. In fact, the association is one to prevent the making of criminals. It does not set up a home which has the stigma of a quasi-penal institution attaching to it, but its "refuge" is a receiving depot for unfortunate children whom circumstances are making vicious, and who would else develop into full blown criminals, to become the terror and the charge of society as convicts. From this place of reception the children are sent out to homes secured for them. Well; in view of the history of the Democratic party as the friend of the negro; in view of its noble efforts for his freedom from a thralldom of slavish servility; in view of the achievements of that party in securing to him the uninterrupted exercise of the elective franchise, it was a rather courageous act, and did call for a good deal of brazen bravery.

It has been shown that the time now and then comes when a large body of men, divided in view, and by severe lines, as to the best means to be employed to accomplish a business end, can come to agreement by reasoning methods, and by mutual concessions. It has been said that the average American cannot be convinced—that he is bull-headed, and all that. But the fruit-growers of California have given us a splendid example of the powerful factor reason is among reasonable men.

wants anything else but an administration of the law for substantial, good results to the public service. The Commission is not given power for experimental purposes, or the fostering of untried ideas of policy. For civil service reform has passed out of the experimental stage. It is a settled principle of political economy, and only in the application of it in all fullness is it as yet wanting in this country. The friends of the reform, and of good government, we believe, have reason to feel that the Commission as re-formed, will be as faithful and as honest to the reform, as was the old board.

A SOUTHERN journal proposes that the people of the South take up the Grant monument business, and rebuke the people of the North by booming it. Well, why is it that the people of the South have not taken it up on principal long ago? Is it necessary that they should be moved by a spirit of censure that indicates a desire to punish the North? If they are to subscribe to Grant's monument fund only to rebuke the North, they confess to a mean and ignoble spirit. Now, the people of the South are not mean and ignoble. We assume, therefore, that the Louisville paper does not correctly represent them when it calls on "Johnny Rebs" to put the North to shame. Really, is the South a part of our common country or not? To believe some of the Southern editors, one would be driven to the conclusion that the South is a separate, distinct and rival nation.

THE New York public has had a taste of Chinese methods. On election day a Chinese restaurant, on a very public street, in broad daylight, in his place of business, was hacked to death and his head beaten in until there was nothing left of it resembling a part of the human form. It is known that Chinese did the deed. The peculiar method employed makes it certain that to them is chargeable the horrible crime. The Eastern papers have not had much to say about the matter, further than to give detailed and sickening accounts of the finding of the mutilated body. Now, had that murder happened in California, and have been committed by a white hoodlum of foreign or native birth, how the sentimental papers of the Atlantic would have harrowed up the agonies about California persecution of the Chinese.

No one dreams of the conviction of the man charged with conspiracy at Seattle. The public sentiment is that while these men acted unlawfully, their act was in the direction of the spirit of the Restriction Act. The Chinese unquestionably in large number are unlawfully in the country, having been smuggled over the British border. Where there is such a sentiment as prevails in and about Seattle the conviction of men charged as these are is impossible. However humiliating it may be to confess that at certain points the laws of the land are as broken reeds, still the fact remains. The people are the fountain head of all power in this land, and there is no means known by which they can be compelled to convict those who act in a sort of revolutionary spirit of which the people approve.

THE Alta advises well when it tells the liquor men to hesitate long, and consider well, before they take a positive position against the high license system. It points out with clearness that whisky must live as an outlaw. It must be always a subject for special burdens. It always will be considered a luxury. So the advice of the Alta to the liquor men, we say, is wise, when it tells them to beware of the temptation to refuse to occupy a conservative ground that may give them a foothold. The liquor dealer, it points out, ought to see the value to him of a license so high that it will be felt as an investment. Where the license is forfeitable if adulterated liquor is sold, it has a still higher value to the liquor dealer, and equally as high a value to the people of the community.

It is lacking out that the American public has been deceived as to the real feeling of the English people on the matter of the prosecution and punishment of Mr. Stead. The cable lines are known to have given but meager reports of the facts of the trial and the state of public sentiment. It has been believed here, despite the apparent apathy of the British public on the subject, that the burden of public sentiment is with Stead. The English heart is right on the question, but the English Magistrates, nobility and London police are evidently determined that the effort of the man to break up an infamous system shall not succeed.

The colored men in Maryland who cast their ballots for the Democratic candidates earned the approval of all men who admire independence and honesty.—Baltimore Times.

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CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

The conviction of the two principal culprits in the firm of Grant & Ward was far to restore confidence in the efficiency of law and of its administration. The law has now been put to the test, and it is found that rascals who make away with other people's property voluntarily placed in their custody must needs be very careful of their steps if they would avoid the state's prison.—New York Post.

A WARNING to some people is conveyed in the remarks of the President to the effect that his plan of giving civil service reform the greatest possible usefulness, "involves the removal of sumpkins from the way of good men who are inclined to its support."—Chicago Herald.

The country demands a free ballot and a fair count, and any party that resists or denies or disparages that sentiment marches to inevitable defeat.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat on election frauds North and suppression of the vote South.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

It is reported that a cut of \$15 has been made on third-class tickets to New York. A large devil fish is on exhibition at the San Francisco Market. It was captured on the rocks near the Farallones, and is one of the largest ever seen in this city. Christian Christiansen, a sailor on the barkentine Eureka, while at work on the topsail yard Thursday, was seized with epilepsy and fell to the deck, and sustained serious injury.

Mrs. Brewster, the only female patient at the Home for Adult Blind, is 60 years of age and demented. Thursday morning she got out of her room to a stairway, which she fell down, resulting in a fracture of a leg and an arm.

Colonel L. C. Hunt, Fourteenth Infantry, has been ordered by Major-General Pope to proceed from Vancouver Barracks, W. T., to San Diego Barracks, Cal., where he will take station and perform such duty as his physical condition will permit.

Mayor Bartlett has sent a message to the Board of Supervisors vesting the order granting a street railway franchise to the Bay Shore and South San Francisco Railway Company. This order granted the right to lay a street railway from the corner of Powell and Jefferson streets to the corner of Market street, making a cross-town cable line.

The delicate task of demolishing the side and rear walls of the Crocker building is practically finished. Parts of them were pulled down Thursday evening, falling with a report like the explosion of a powder mill. The smokestack of the engine-house, left towering alone, looks like the Washington Monument. The front wall is now the only dangerous thing left.

An excursion party will leave this city on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line steamer Orizaba for San Diego, reaching that point in time for the public celebration of the final connection of the California Southern with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. On the return trip the Orizaba will leave San Diego on Thursday evening.

Collector Hager says that he has about 2,000 applicants for places in the next examination for places in the Custom-house. There were no names from which to choose for the position of Assistant Examiner which was created last week, so the Collector ordered a special examination, which the man whom he had selected passed, and his name was sent to Washington for confirmation.

William Murphy has filed a second amended petition for letters of administration upon the estate of John C. Pierce, alleging its value to be \$288,000. The petition makes specific charges against Edward M. and Andrew J. Pierce to show why their application for letters should not be granted, in which he accuses them, in short, of dishonesty, and of being frequenters of low resorts and the companions of low people.

It is reported that there will be a greater number of visitors to this coast in search of homes this winter than ever before, according to the statement of Secretary Street, of the Immigration Association. People in all parts of the East are organizing to come to California, and letters of inquiry are daily pouring in upon the association. A very large number of people have been settled this year, which will close with an important addition to the population of the State.

Dr. J. Milton Bowers remains in jail under a formal charge of murdering his wife. Her life insurance amounted to \$17,000, and the entire sum was devised to him. It is now stated by representatives of the societies that all the associations interested in Mrs. Bowers' insurance have combined and tacitly agreed not to pay over the insurance money to make a bitter fight. Even if Dr. Bowers were acquitted in the criminal Courts they propose to have the case submitted to a civil jury.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

PROMOTORY, November 13th.—The following passengers passed here to-day to arrive in Sacramento on the 15th inst: Mr. A. and Mrs. Chazola, Dr. Raymond Palmer, Dr. Wilcox, Madame Novada, Edmond Vergot, Signor Carlo Buti, Luigi Casati, Gustave Levita, Signor Taola Giorgi, Signor A. Carrano, J. V. Gotschalk, C. M. Clough, G. W. W. Jackson, Mrs. E. L. Jackson, M. Jackson, Dr. H. S. Hopkins, Mrs. M. B. Gass, A. J. Crowlitt, W. D. Verman, New York; S. J. Saladden, Portland; F. S. Layner, E. May, Scott, Canada; G. H. Everett, J. P. Tuymann, Kansas City; T. Lasenby, wife and two sons, Michigan; Mrs. A. Mitchell, A. Mitchell, Wisconsin; J. F. Turner, E. Johnson, E. M. Carl, Denver; F. Brook, D. McDonald, G. B. Thorpe, Columbus, Ohio; W. Strong, Grand Island, Neb.; M. Blasfield, Bradenton, Fla.

Next day, November 13th.—The following overland passengers passed Newhall November 13th, to arrive in San Francisco on the 14th: Charles S. Harris, S. A. Thompson, Mrs. E. E. Stone, G. W. Pickering and wife, V. G. Leprimo, Mrs. Kitzel, L. R. Martin, San Francisco; L. E. Moore, Arizona; George Northon, Yuma; Miss L. Silvers, F. W. Harvey, Los Angeles; T. W. Gardner, Des Moines; J. Mrs. Redington Clinton, Washington; E. C. Conway, wife and child, Riverside; L. H. Titus, San Gabriel; B. F. Rieder, Thomas J. R. Oliger, San Jose; T. E. Owen, Newhall; D. C. Scott, Ventura; Wm. Palmer, W. H. Green, Bridgeport, Conn.; James Christie, Missouri; P. A. Gaynor, R. Rankin, R. S. Ellick, North Bend, Penn.; Sam Matthews, Tucson; J. M. Haskell, C. A. Prescott, Boston; Mrs. E. R. Hall, Philadelphia; A. S. Dodge, San Francisco; Julia A. Crow, two daughters and son, Kansas; Edward McGredy, Pennsylvania; Henry Rupp, Illinois; A. J. Clark, wife, daughter and son, Iowa; J. L. Rankins, Miss Annie M. Wheaton, San Francisco.

PENNY NOTES.—A correspondent at Penny says: The farmers in this section are jubilant, as the late rains have put the ground in excellent condition for plowing. The new M. E. Church was dedicated at this place on Sunday, November 1st. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity at the service, which took place at 10 A. M. The ceremonies were conducted by the pastor, Rev. N. R. Peck, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Johns, of Roseville. The choir, by the way a most excellent one, sang the beautiful anthem, "I was Glad and I Will Extol Thee." The leader of the choir, T. L. Herbert, is a thorough musician, and deserved credit for his efforts, which resulted in getting so many excellent voices. A collection was taken for the benefit of the church, which resulted in \$500 being raised. Considering the size of the village, this is a handsome contribution, and all present after the services were over departed for their homes well pleased with the work of the day.

The output of coal by the mines of Washington Territory for the year ending June 30, 1885, was 380,000 tons, and the total output so far mined aggregated 2,900,000 tons.



Handsomely Decorated, Square Pattern 44-piece Tea Sets (assorted colors), only \$4 45. Ironstone Dinner Sets (complete for twelve persons), 120 pieces, only \$9 50. Glass Tea Sets (large size), four pieces, only 40 cents. Floral Glass Sauce Plates (per set six), 15 cents. Berry Sets (consisting of twelve berry dishes and bowl), \$1. Large Square Berry Sets, \$2. Pickle Dishes (assorted), 10 cents. "Regal" Covered Butter Dishes, 10 cents. "Regal" Cream Pitcher, 10 cents. Child's Motto Cups and Saucers, 25 cents. Large Motto Cups and Saucers, 35, 50, 75 cents and \$1. Mustache Motto Cups and Saucers, 50, 75 cents and \$1. Child's Motto Mugs, 5, 10, 15 and 25 cents. Shaving Mugs. KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS. F. B. Plated Teaspoons, \$1 per set. F. B. Plated Tablespoons, \$2 per set. Iron-handled Knives and Forks, 65 cents per set. Wooden-handled Knives and Forks, 75 cents per set. Turned Teaspoons, 15 cents per set. Turned Tablespoons, 25 cents per set. Butcher Knives, 15 and 25 cents per set. Bread Knives, 15 and 25 cents per set. Carving Set (imitation stag handle), 50 cents per set.

Remember!—We carry a full and complete stock of everything usually kept in a First-class Groceries and Glassware Establishment. Satisfaction at all times guaranteed, or goods may be returned at our expense. All goods packed and delivered on Cars Free of Charge.

Send for our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CHINA HALL, No. 629 J Street, Sacramento.

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—NOVEMBER 14, 1885.

TO-DAY'S SALE!

OUR GREAT DRIVES SPECIAL LOTS!

SECURE THEM; FOR IT IS NOT EVERY DAY SUCH VALUES ARE OFFERED.

- One Case Unbleached Canton Flannel, 5 cents per yard.
- One Case Unbleached Sheet, 10 1/4 (heavy), 17 cents per yard.
- One Case Tricot Dress Suitings, 9 1/2 cents per yard; all shades.
- One Case Flowered Turkey Red Bed Comforts, \$1 75; worth \$3.
- One Case Extra-large Size Bed Comforts (good material), \$1 25.
- 50 Dozen Men's Ingrain Seamless Cotton Hose (solid colors), 20 cents.
- Lot of Ladies' Leather Satchels (8, 10 and 12-inch), 50 cents.
- Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs (flowered borders), 25 cents.
- Lot of Boys' Scotch Caps, 25 cents; worth \$1 25.
- Lot of Boys' Cloth Hats (small sizes), 10 cents.
- Lot of Boys' White Merino Shirts (30 to 34), 30 cents.
- Lot of Men's Shaker Flannel Drawers (extra-fine finished), \$1 per pair.
- Lot of Men's Scarlet Drawers, 40 cents.
- Lot of Extra-size Damask Towels, 15 cents.
- Lot of Men's Gray Union Flannel Shirts and Drawers, 40 cents.
- Lot of Ladies' Felt Skirts, 65 cents.
- Fine All-wool Braided Jerseys, \$1.
- Ladies' All-wool Hose, in solid colors, 19 cents.
- Children's Velvet Turbans, Astrakhan trimming, 45 cents; all colors.
- Ladies' and Children's All-wool Hose (furnished from the Oakland-Hosiery Co., and Mission Woolen Mills), 25 cents per pair.
- One Lot of Full-size Bed Comforts, 75 cents.
- Boys' Dress Overcoats; sizes, 5 to 11, \$2 30.
- Youths' Stylish Overcoats, \$3 15.
- Imported All-linen Lotion Towels (large enough for a Tablecover), 25 cents.
- Rubber Blankets and Lap Robes, 90 cents.
- Look at them!—Men's Brown Duck Vests (four pockets), 48 cents each.
- Lot of Boys' Boots (7, 8 and 9), for \$1.
- Lot of Men's Cardigan Jackets, \$1, \$1 05, \$1 25 and \$1 50; all bargains.
- A Host of Remnants in Dress Goods, Flannels, Cloths, etc.

(Many other articles in sale that we have not space to list.)

SALE COMMENCES AT 8 A. M., CLOSING AT 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY NEXT!—OUR GREAT \$10,000 CLOTHING SALE.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.

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THE LATEST THING IN FINE DECORATIVE AND DECORATIVE GOODS. A FULLY ASSORTED STOCK OF ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ORNAMENTAL THERMOMETERS AND KEY RACKS, FANCY BRASS AND COPPER GOODS, GILT FOLDING CASES, NEW LOT REVELED ENAMELED PANELS, DIFFERENT SIZES AND STYLES, VERY CHEAP.

Please call—glad to see you at any time; and when you call, do not forget the ART GALLERY.

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO., 1020 and 1022, (n12 2pm) Second Street, SACRAMENTO.

The Practical Business Training School of the Pacific Coast. Students instructed in Actual Business Methods. Graduates assisted in obtaining employment. Board in the State, and for the Business College Journal, E. G. H. Everett, J. P. Tuymann, Kansas City; T. Lasenby, wife and two sons, Michigan; Mrs. A. Mitchell, A. Mitchell, Wisconsin; J. F. Turner, E. Johnson, E. M. Carl, Denver; F. Brook, D. McDonald, G. B. Thorpe, Columbus, Ohio; W. Strong, Grand Island, Neb.; M. Blasfield, Bradenton, Fla.

80 Days' Trial. To young, old, rich or poor, both sexes, stop struggling, and cure yourself with DR. J. H. HORN'S (new improved) Electric Belt. Electricity is life, and a lack of it is disease and death. Thousands testify to its precious value. Whole family can wear same. Cures without medicine Pains in the Back, Hips, Head or Limbs, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Disease of Kidneys, Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Eczema, Catarrh, Piles, Eruptive Acne, Etc. Send stamp for pamphlet. W. J. HORN, Inventor, Proprietor and Manufacturer, 19 West Washington Street, Chicago, 702 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. s1-sp4wrt

DR. G. L. SIMMONS, No. 212 J Street, Sacramento. We publish this notice so that the public may be satisfied that the "Reception Cigar" can be had only at our Factory, No. 528 Washington Street, San Francisco. We do not deceive in purchasing other cigars with a similar label thinking they are "Reception Cigars." Each box has our Trade-mark and signature label affixed, and none are genuine without them. W. M. WICKREIM & CO., 725 and 727 Washington Street, San Francisco. P. S.—The "Reception Cigar" can be had at GLEESON & JOHNSON, 706 J Street. n13-3pm

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS. HEYMAN SOLE AGENT, 1 A Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh Streets, San Francisco. Pianos sold on installment. 09-2pm

THE GREAT SEAL.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA'S COAT OF ARMS.

How the Bear Came to Be Added—Caleb Lyon's Borrowed Plume—Sad Fate of the Designer.

(Written for the RECORD-UNION by Winfield J.)

The great seal of California, one of the youngest yet most favored of the States of the American Union, is perhaps more artistic and appropriate than that of any of her sisters. It conveys an impression of quiet dignity and commanding sovereignty peculiarly characteristic of a proud and prosperous commonwealth. While adopted thirty-six years ago, at a time when the vast resources of the new State were comparatively undeveloped, it is so comprehensive as to suggest every one of the great industries which the energy of her intelligent and enterprising people have since developed, and which in 1849 could hardly have been conjectured. The central figure, Minerva, one of the most ancient and chaste of the religious conceptions of the Greeks, the patron of heroism among men, the protectress of the State, the goddess of wisdom, the goddess of the birth of this young western empire. As Minerva sprang full grown, armored, and with a mighty war shout, from the brain of Jupiter, when his head was split by the stroke of Vulcan, so the great seal of the Union of American States is a perfect sovereign commonwealth, without the infant territorial probations through which her elder sisters have passed. The bear is suggestive of the stirring times of the "Bear Flag Revolution" of 1846, in which a handful of determined American settlers overthrew the Mexican authorities, and laid a foundation which rendered the conquest of the country by the United States almost the easy work of a few months. The miner, with his cradle and pan, illustrates the first industry of the State, and the one which Providence seemed to have developed at that particular time to furnish to the Union the gold necessary to preserve its integrity in its most trying hour. The sheaves of wheat remind us of the immense agricultural wealth of our coast; the bunch of grapes foretold an interest which has already made California a second France; while the representation of the ships in the bay of San Francisco is a forecast of the commercial importance of the remarkable city by the sea.

THE SEAL AS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED.

At the time when the question of designing the great seal for the new State was being agitated in the Constitutional convention, which met in Monterey in 1849, there happened to be sojourning temporarily at that little town an accomplished and cultivated officer of the United States Army, Major Robert Selden Lyon, who was a gentleman of modest demeanor, and excelled in the use of his pencil. One evening he sketched a design for a seal of the State, and it was exhibited to various members of the Convention. One of the delegates asked leave to present it to the body, but the chief of the convention declined to do so, on the ground that he believed that the knowledge of the source from whence it had come would prevent its adoption. There existed at that time quite a hostility between the military authorities and the nascent civil powers, and there was an especial distrust of the secret mission of Thomas Butler King, with which Garnett was understood to be connected. Caleb Lyon, one of the clerks of the Convention, learned of the design, and readily obtained the consent of Garnett to appropriate it and present it as his own production. The design came from the hands of its author, it was chaste and beautiful and somewhat different from the present seal. It represented the figure of Minerva, with the Golden Gate, and a ship in full sail in the foreground; and the Sierra Nevada range in the background, with the word "EUREKA" above. The design was presented by Mr. Lyon. After a pretty hard fight it was adopted, and \$1,000 appropriated to Mr. Lyon to procure a design for the seal. This duty he performed after a fashion. The design was matted in the engraving; the die was not sunk deep enough, and the press was not sufficiently powerful for the purpose. The commissions of the Congressional delegation were without the slightest impress of the seal before they left the country. If we are not very much mistaken, Mr. Lyon of Lyonsdale received his money out of the civil fund, and is now conveying it to the sylvan retreats of Lyonsdale. But this has nothing to do with the history of the seal. All we wish to state, and that most distinctly, is that Mr. Lyon has no right or title to the honor of either designing or executing the seal any more than the Khan of Tartary.

A BOW AT THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT—ANOTHER SEAL MADE.

In October, 1853, a peculiar complication occurred between Governor Bigler and the Secretary of State, James W. Denver. Under the Constitution as it then stood, the Secretary of State was the appointee of the Governor. Denver had been appointed by Bigler on February 23, 1853, and at the time of his appointment was understood to be a very firm friend of the Governor. It was recalled that he was a participant in the duel in which Commodore Gilman was killed on August 2, 1852, the duel having grown out of an article published by Gilman in his paper, ridiculing the Governor. Bigler was the candidate on the Republican ticket, and was defeated by Johnson, the "Know Nothing" candidate. He had reason to suppose that Denver and his deputies had not rendered any aid to his campaign. On October 5th, Bigler addressed a letter to Denver demanding the great seal of the State, and said that he desired to keep it in his own hands, as he had claimed the Constitution contemplated it should be kept. On the same day Denver replied, declining to permit the seal to pass out of his possession, and immediately departed for San Francisco to attend to his Congressional duties, leaving his deputy in charge of the Secretary's office. He also left a resignation, to take effect on November 1st. On the 10th of October the Governor again visited the office of the Secretary, demanding the seal of the State, and was again refused its possession. He then handed to the deputy the commission of Charles H. Henshaw, Secretary of State, and directed the deputy to affix to it the seal, but the deputy refused to do so, on the ground that it was a constitutional officer who could not be vacated except by death, resignation or impeachment. The deputy of Denver held possession of the office for a month, during which time his name was not recognized as valid by the Governor, and it is said that the latter caused a duplicate great seal to be made, with which his official acts were attested. This was the first of the "coat of arms" of the State of California, and the notion was then carried by a vote of 21 to 15. Prior to this time the seal of the State had been in the possession of the Secretary of State, and the sum of \$1,000 was advanced to him in full compensation for the design and seal. This resolution was not considered until the 11th, when a substitute was adopted, authorizing Lyon to superintend the engraving and to furnish the seal as soon as possible to the Secretary of the Convention, to be delivered to the Secretary of State under the Constitution; and the compensation for the design and seal was to be paid in full compensation for the design and seal.

A LASSO IN THE HANDS OF A VAGABOND.

After a debate the amendment proposed by Valjeo was rejected by a vote of 16 to 21. Prior's resignation was then adopted. W. S. Sherwood moved that the seal, "coat of arms" of the State of California, and the notion was then carried by a vote of 21 to 15. Prior to this time the seal of the State had been in the possession of the Secretary of State, and the sum of \$1,000 was advanced to him in full compensation for the design and seal. This resolution was not considered until the 11th, when a substitute was adopted, authorizing Lyon to superintend the engraving and to furnish the seal as soon as possible to the Secretary of the Convention, to be delivered to the Secretary of State under the Constitution; and the compensation for the design and seal was to be paid in full compensation for the design and seal.

THE PROPOSED SEAL IN THE SEAL.

In 1858 the State seal was damaged so that it failed to give a true impression, and a bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Thome to authorize the Secretary of State to procure a new seal to be engraved on gold, and to be substituted for the old one. Instead of the seal then in existence, and requiring him to destroy the then State seal in the presence of the Governor and Controller, he bill was accompanied with a design which reduced the size of the seal to a twelfth part of an inch, and to admit of this contraction some of the details of the original design were omitted. The bill was made to crouch subserviently at the feet of Minerva, the miner's cradle was left out, and the miner was brought near the water. On March 10, 1859, the Senate amended the bill by providing that the de-

sign and size should be the same as in the then seal; and on April 16th another amendment was adopted, that the design of the present seal should be preserved in the new one, but the size thereof shall be reduced six-tenths of an inch, so that the new seal when completed shall be three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The bill with this amendment passed the Senate on the 31st, but it was not considered in the House.

HOW THE BEAR WAS INSERTED.

The bear was added chiefly to gratify Major J. R. Snyder and the men of the "Bear Flag Revolution," much to the chagrin of General Vallejo and the native Californians, who supposed it was intended to immortalize that event. Then was added the figure of a man with an upturned pickaxe, as an emblem of the great mining interests of the country. The following quotations shed much light on the reasons which impelled Major Snyder to insist on inserting the bear, and General Vallejo to oppose it:

"In 1845 notices were posted at all prominent places throughout the country (California) by the British Vice-Consul, requiring all Englishmen to obtain passports, or protections. This excited the curiosity of the American emigrants, who were watching the progress of the revolution, and observed more closely the signs of the times than the other classes of residents in the country. The conduct and actions of a portion of the Californians were sufficient to justify the belief that some important step was in debate, and that a revolution in favor of some foreign power was preparing. The British Vice-Consul, pointing to a change of feeling against the Americans. Of this a party of our countrymen, encamped near San Francisco, received a practical illustration. The Californians rushed into the tent, one with drawn sword and demanded a passport of a gentleman who had just arrived from the country; and another, who was with difficulty, and through the assistance of friends who the Californians knew that the person was suffered to remain unmolested, although he showed his passport. The gentleman whose name was demanded was then Jacob R. Snyder." (Alta California, July 20, 1852.)

The "Bear Flag" story carried us as prisoners to Sacramento, and kept us in a calabose for sixty days or more, until the authority of the United States was made itself, and the honorable and humane Councils of the State returned us to our hearts. I retain no sentiment of hostility either against those who attacked my honor and my liberty, or against those who were the cause of my disturbance of the peace of my family and took possession of my property. This should be a day of brotherhood, and in the presence of my countrymen I say "Let bygones be bygones." For a like reason I pass over the events which took place before my return from Sutter's Fort. I have no wish to allude to disagreeable episodes, which, unfortunately, have a place in the general history of California. Such is the encounter between the "Bears" and Californians at Colusa, the capture of Don Rafael, accompanied by the death of Berryessa and the Harro brothers, and the death of Corvey and Fowler near Santa Rosa. The address, delivered July 4, 1876, at Santa Rosa.

LYON'S PRETENSIONS EXPOSED.

It seems that Lyon never did not get the \$1,000 for his design of the seal, and that he wanted to be paid again. The following article was published in the *Alta California* of February 19, 1850, and was written by Edward Gilbert, then editor, a member of the Constitutional Convention, and one of our first Congressmen. We observe that a petition has been made to the Legislature on behalf of Caleb Lyon, for \$1,000 for the State Seal, designed and executed by him. It may as well be understood at once that if any seal was designed by him, it was not the seal of the State, but a design for the seal of the State. The original design for the seal was made by an officer of the army, Thomas Butler King, with which Garnett was understood to be connected. Caleb Lyon, one of the clerks of the Convention, learned of the design, and readily obtained the consent of Garnett to appropriate it and present it as his own production. The design came from the hands of its author, it was chaste and beautiful and somewhat different from the present seal. It represented the figure of Minerva, with the Golden Gate, and a ship in full sail in the foreground; and the Sierra Nevada range in the background, with the word "EUREKA" above. The design was presented by Mr. Lyon. After a pretty hard fight it was adopted, and \$1,000 appropriated to Mr. Lyon to procure a design for the seal. This duty he performed after a fashion. The design was matted in the engraving; the die was not sunk deep enough, and the press was not sufficiently powerful for the purpose. The commissions of the Congressional delegation were without the slightest impress of the seal before they left the country. If we are not very much mistaken, Mr. Lyon of Lyonsdale received his money out of the civil fund, and is now conveying it to the sylvan retreats of Lyonsdale. But this has nothing to do with the history of the seal. All we wish to state, and that most distinctly, is that Mr. Lyon has no right or title to the honor of either designing or executing the seal any more than the Khan of Tartary.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

If all the world were upside down, Our lilies would be upside down, Our brooks would make the milky way, And the sun would be the moon. Would be the pretty sunset sky, Instead of blue, the sky be brown— If all the world were upside down.

IF ALL THE WORLD WERE UPSIDE DOWN.

If all the world were upside down, The moon would take the ocean's place, And stars the fields and gardens grace. The golden sun would be the moon, And the bright stars would be the sun. Another change would be quite new— If all the world were upside down.

IF ALL THE WORLD WERE UPSIDE DOWN.

Not a great roaring lion, such as eat people, But a little bit of a fellow, only a few inches long, that couldn't possibly eat anything larger than a fly, though he could eat a fly. He was a little fellow, really a lion at all, but a chameleon—a kind of small lizard, exactly like Bill the lizard, in "Alice in Wonderland," but, as little Bill the lizard was a chameleon, and he was a lion, we all fell into the way of speaking of him as the lion.

HE WAS NOT A BOB FROM FLORIDA IN A PARCHED LAND.

He was not a Bob from Florida in a parched land, but a little fellow, only a few inches long, that couldn't possibly eat anything larger than a fly, though he could eat a fly. He was a little fellow, really a lion at all, but a chameleon—a kind of small lizard, exactly like Bill the lizard, in "Alice in Wonderland," but, as little Bill the lizard was a chameleon, and he was a lion, we all fell into the way of speaking of him as the lion.

HE STAYED THERE SO LONG THAT WE BECAME TIRED OF WAITING TO SEE WHAT HE WOULD DO.

He stayed there so long that we became tired of waiting to see what he would do, and one by one all of us, except small Bob, turned our backs on him. He stayed there so long that we became tired of waiting to see what he would do, and one by one all of us, except small Bob, turned our backs on him.

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PETROLEUM V. NAS SOME SAD EXPERIENCES.

He Preaches a Sermon—A Subscription for His Relief—Upon What He Owes.

THE DESIGNER OF THE SEAL.

Garnett, the designer of the original seal, was born in Virginia about 1821; entered West Point in 1837; graduated twenty-seventh in his class July 1, 1841, and appointed brevet Second Lieutenant of artillery, was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at the military academy from July, 1843, to October, 1844; was Aid-de-camp to General Wool in 1845, and distinguished himself in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; was promoted to First Lieutenant August 18, 1846; was Aid-de-camp to General Taylor during the Mexican war, and was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, on March 21, 1847, at the age of 26 years. He was a brave and gallant officer, and a devoted friend of the Republic. He was a member of the California Legion, and was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, on March 21, 1847, at the age of 26 years. He was a brave and gallant officer, and a devoted friend of the Republic.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SEAL.

Caleb Lyon was appointed Consul at Shanghai, China, by President Polk in 1845. On his return to New York he served in both branches of the Legislature, and in 1853 was elected to the Lower House of Congress. In 1864 he was appointed Governor of Idaho Territory, and retained the office three years. He died at Rossville, N. Y., on January 1, 1872, at the age of 51 years. He was a brave and gallant officer, and a devoted friend of the Republic.

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Garnett, the designer of the original seal, was born in Virginia about 1821; entered West Point in 1837; graduated twenty-seventh in his class July 1, 1841, and appointed brevet Second Lieutenant of artillery, was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at the military academy from July, 1843, to October, 1844; was Aid-de-camp to General Wool in 1845, and distinguished himself in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; was promoted to First Lieutenant August 18, 1846; was Aid-de-camp to General Taylor during the Mexican war, and was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, on March 21, 1847, at the age of 26 years. He was a brave and gallant officer, and a devoted friend of the Republic. He was a member of the California Legion, and was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, on March 21, 1847, at the age of 26 years. He was a brave and gallant officer, and a devoted friend of the Republic.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SEAL.

Caleb Lyon was appointed Consul at Shanghai, China, by President Polk in 1845. On his return to New York he served in both branches of the Legislature, and in 1853 was elected to the Lower House of Congress. In 1864 he was appointed Governor of Idaho Territory, and retained the office three years. He died at Rossville, N. Y., on January 1, 1872, at the age of 51 years. He was a brave and gallant officer, and a devoted friend of the Republic.

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